

occurrence of reference numeral 104 indicating the bulkhead, as described in the specification (lines 19 of page 18 to line 4 of page 19) was replaced with numeral 300.

In Figure 2, the lead lines indicating the wedges formed, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240 and 242 were extended to properly show the wedges as described in the specification, see page 14 lines 13-18. No new matter was added.

In Figure 3, reference numeral '284' was placed in the figure twice. One occurrence of the numeral 284 was removed. No new matter was added.

In Figure 5, the phrase "Prior Art" was added to include proper labeling.

#### The Specification:

On page 14, the specification was amended to include reference numerals 218, 220, 223, and 224 on line 8 and on line 9, the numeral "216" was replaced with -224- to properly describe the range of posts as shown in Figure 2.

Also on page 14, at line 18 a sentence was included to properly describe the reference numeral and lead line of element 24 shown in Figure 2. Projections 24 aids in the forming of the voids described throughout the specification and claims which form the intersecting posts and beams and wedges as disclosed. No new matter was added.

In page 13, the appropriate copending application

serial number was included on line 7. Additionally, the term "oblique" was deleted in that it was an inappropriately chosen term describing the angle 128 of corner form 100. As clearly seen in Fig 1, angle 128 is not inclusive of an oblique angle, wherein oblique angles are defined as any angles except for right angles. In as much as it is overwhelmingly common building practice to have corners of right angles, it is clear that this was an erroneously applied term. The use of this term which was also deleted in claim 11.

**The Claims:**

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC section 112**

Claims 3 and 6 were rejected under second paragraph, section 112 as being indefinite.

As to claim 3, the language directed toward the "parallel and perpendicular" posts and beams relative to said first and second insulating panels was rendered indefinite. Claim 3 has been canceled, however this limitation was used in the presently amended claims 2 and 13. Nonetheless, the language has been changed to clearly describe the resulting concrete form as illustrated in Figure 4.

As to claim 6, the term "corner" was cited as having insufficient antecedent basis. The term "corner" has been

deleted as it was erroneously added into the preamble.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC sections 102 & 103**

The claims have been systematically amended to include definite claim language directed toward structural limitations to further clarify the present invention. It is posited by the Applicant that these structural limitations also clearly obviate over the claim rejections under prior art references to Cormier and Browning, Jr.

Cormier was used as a primary reference and Browning, Jr. was used as a secondary reference teaching a corner form. However, as presently amended, the claims now recite structural limitations that are not taught in the references.

For instance, the insulating panels have principally flat surfaces and are formed such that as concrete is poured and formed therein, the interior surface of the panels also have a series of substantially rectilinear protrusions, in an opposing manner, to produce a plurality of spaced apart posts, beams and webs spanning therebetween. The resulting structure is a modified flat wall concrete form system.

The term 'modified' is used to describe the fact that the exterior surfaces formed are flat but additionally having specifically dimensioned, substantially rectilinear

voids and recesses formed therein. This **modified** flat wall advantageously adds strength to the wall system while simultaneously reducing concrete usage.

Such a system is NOT taught in any of the prior art, singularly or in combination. In fact, all of the cited prior art references to Cormier, Browning, Martin and Vaughan all **teach away** from a flat wall system. Likewise, they are all silent to teaching of substantially rectilinear protrusions extending from the flat wall.

Additionally, the tie brackets used to span the void between the insulating panels are of a specific unitary structure having flat plates, which extend the full height of said insulating panels, on either end which are embedded into the panels. This definite structure has been added into claims 5 and 7.

Browning, Jr. was cited to provide a teaching of a corner concrete form, however Browning, Jr. is silent to the teaching of two insulating corner panels, one being the interior panel and the other being the exterior panel disposed at an oblique angle relative to ne another, wherein each panel is comprised of a long and a short leg. The long leg and the short leg of the interior panel each have a length of eighteen inches and thirty inches, respectively, to arrive at a dimension of 4 feet.

It is of particular importance that the present

concrete corner formed has these prescribed length dimensions. These specific dimensions have been underscored in the disclosure via figures as well as accompanying text.

A problem in the industry has been solved by the present invention's novelty of using materials which are precisely made at one-foot intervals. This concept is in alignment with the building practices wherein general materials are mass manufactured in increments of 12 inches such as plywood and wall panels.

Having the concrete form, which is the basis of the building foundation, within standard measurement increments reduces overall construction time by bypassing unnecessary cutting and retrofitting steps. In addition, having appropriately fitting materials cuts down on the overall cost by eliminating unnecessary discarding of excess materials which have been cut away. And further, the particular orientation of the notches and protrusions in conjunction with the specific measurements of the corner forms, providing a concrete wall form that is necessarily easier to construct and is virtually impossible to build improperly.

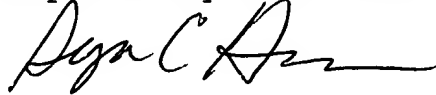
**Conclusion:**

The Applicant wishes to graciously thank Supervisory Patent Examiner Carl Friedman and Examiner Steve Varner for the personal interview on February 12, 2003. Your time and suggestions were very much appreciated.

The claims have been amended to better reflect the structural differences between the present invention and the prior art, particularly the primary reference to Cormier and accompanying secondary reference to Browning, Jr. Claims 1, 2 and 3-16 are deemed by Applicant to be in condition for allowance.

Applicant respectfully requests that the claims be allowed and the application passed to issue. However, if after further examination, the Examiner finds the claims to be deficient, Applicant respectfully requests a telephone interview to discuss placing the application in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted



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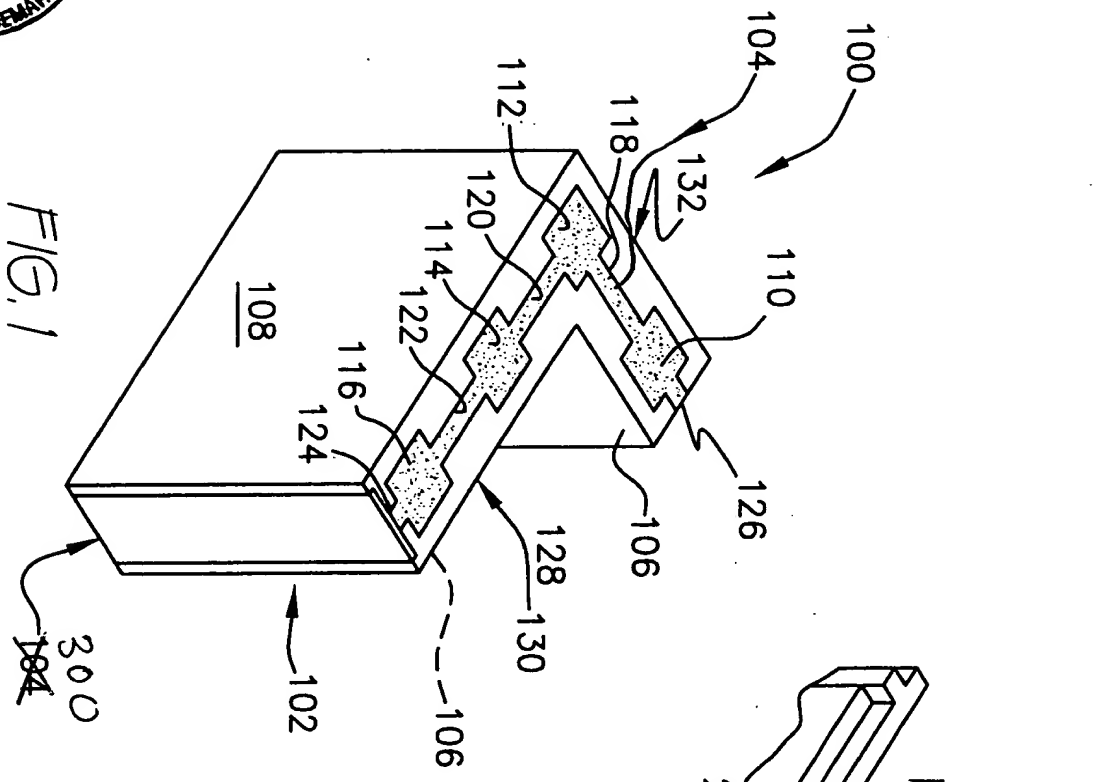


FIG. 1

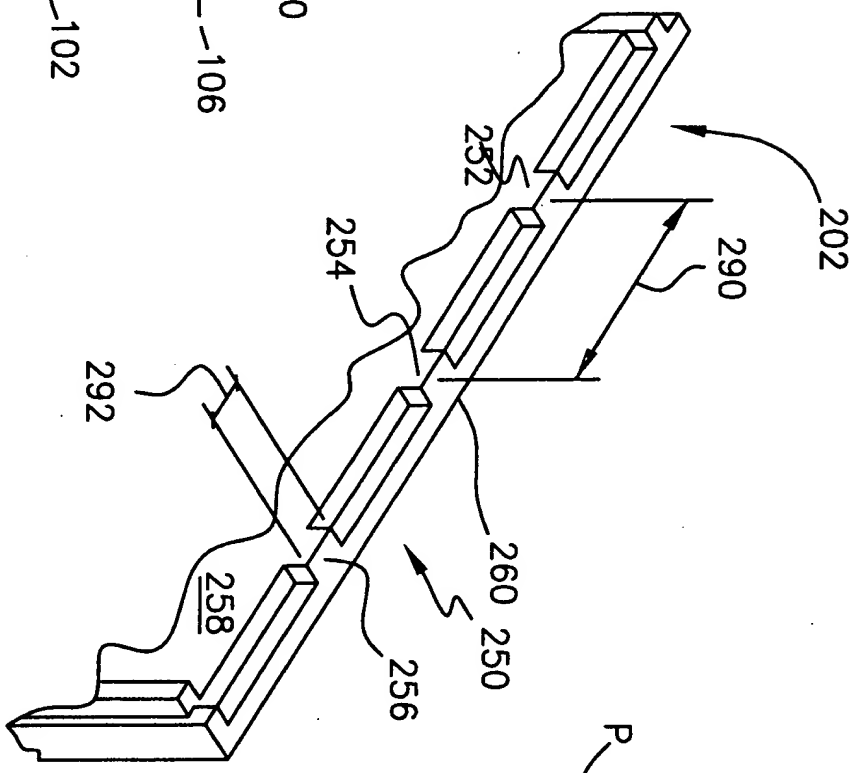


FIG. 6

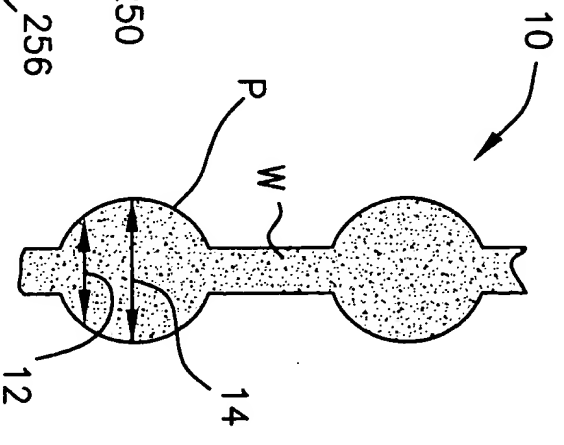


FIG. 5  
 Prior Art

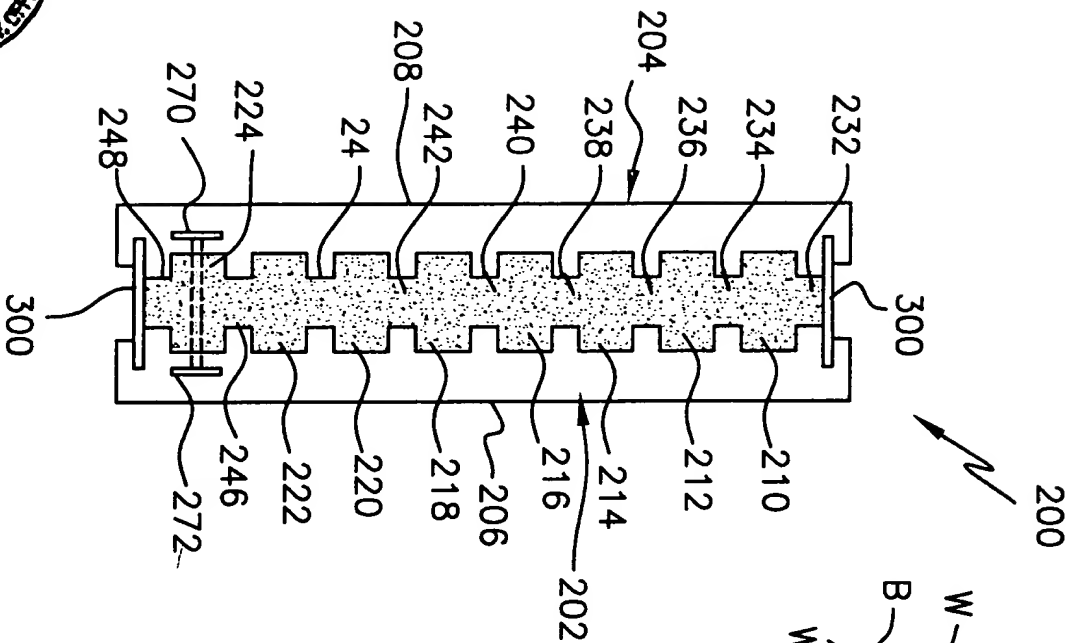


FIG. 2

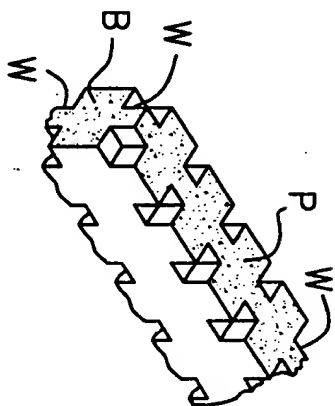


FIG. 4

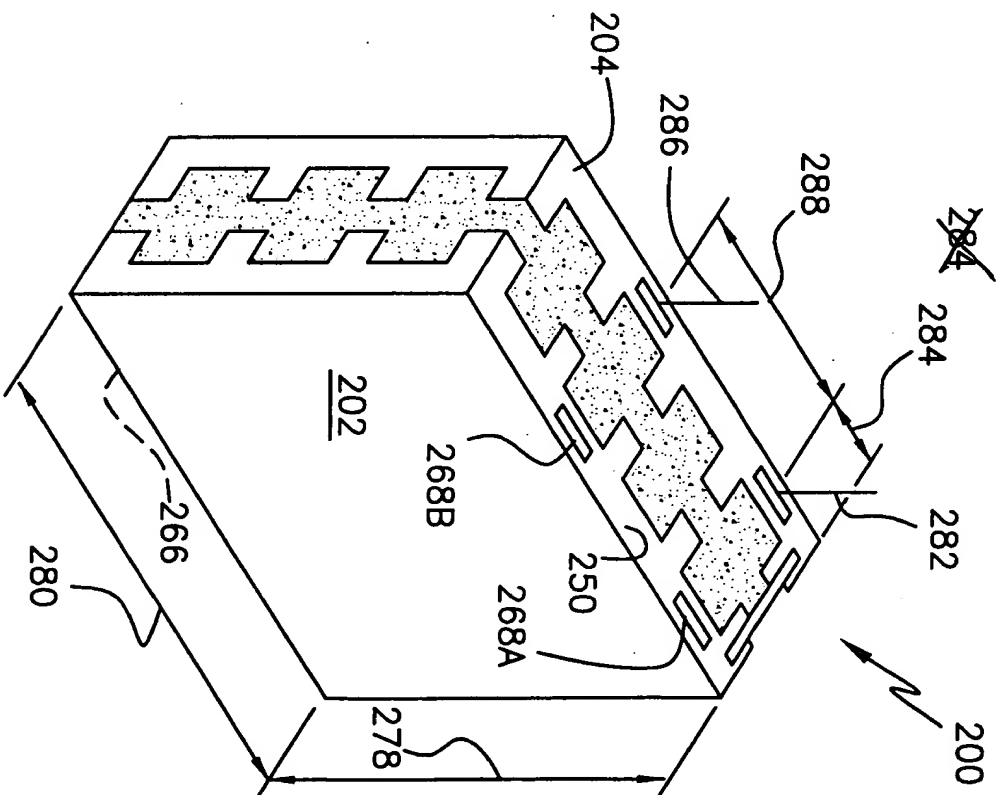


FIG. 3